

THE JOHNSON NORMAL

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS
ON SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE BY
PROF. C. H. LANE

During the assembly period on October 11th the students of the Johnson Normal and High Schools listened to an interesting address given by Mr. C. H. Lane, chief specialist in agriculture in the National Department of Agriculture. Mr. Lane spoke on the advancement of scientific agriculture and based his remarks upon historical dates.

The first date mentioned was 1803, when Louisiana was purchased from France, adding to our agricultural resources the sugar industry.

Next, in 1819, came the purchase from Spain of Florida, one of our great fruit-growing regions.

In 1848 the Mexican war gave us Texas and California, greatly enlarging our fruit and lumber industries.

In 1862 Senator Morrill procured the passage of a Federal Land Grant Act. Fifty per cent. of the population were then engaged in agriculture.

In 1867 the rich territory of Alaska was purchased from Russia.

In 1887 Senator Hatch from Missouri saw the need of text books for agricultural colleges and an act was subsequently passed granting \$15,000 to agricultural colleges for establishing experiment stations.

1890 saw the second Morrill act passed, in which the nation contributed \$25,000 to agricultural colleges.

The Spanish-American war of 1898 gave us some of Spain's island possessions, which have come to be valuable fruit-raising centers.

In 1906 Senator Adams of Minnesota was the originator of a successful bill granting \$15,000 more to experiment stations for research work. Another bill, framed by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, was passed in 1908, which set aside \$25,000 as a procurable aid for agricultural institutes. The total given by the United States for such purposes up to this time is \$80,000.

In 1914 the Smith-Lever act was passed, which, for the first time, included an appropriation for farmers' wives.

Mr. Lane told of the great help the county agent has been to the local farmers and of the high standard of qualifications required of such an agent.

As regards agriculture in the lower schools, Mr. Lane stated that twenty-one States require that agriculture be taught in rural schools. He thought agriculture and nature-study should be the background of the rural school course; and they should be closely correlated with such studies as arithmetic and drawing.

Mr. Lane closed his address with two essentials for a successful life—"Service to others" and "Push."

The faculty and over eighty former students attended the recent convention at Burlington. Loyalty to Johnson was manifested by the record of attendance and the appreciation of the value of the program offered.

PLAIN QUESTIONS TO MORRISVILLE PEOPLE

Every Morrisville Reader Will Admit the Soundness of the Logic

Would Morrisville people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as they do if the medicine were not reliable? Would they confirm their statements after years have elapsed, if their experiences did not show the remedy to be deserving of it? Statements like the following must carry conviction to the minds of every reader.

C. H. Small, carriage painter, Randolph St., Morrisville, says: "For a long time I suffered from attacks of backache and soreness across my loins. I felt dull and languid and had other symptoms of kidney trouble. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Cheney's Drug Store and before long, I found that they were helping me. I continued taking this medicine and it made a decided improvement."

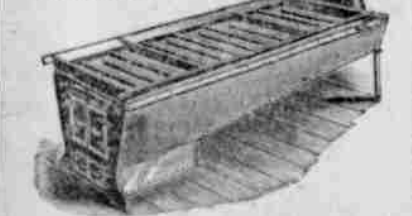
OVER TWO YEARS LATER, Mr. Small said: "I use Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally when in need of a kidney medicine and they act just as represented."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Small has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.—adv.

1st Prize Again

FOUR YEARS IN SUCCESSION

At Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Convention



For the last four successive years the maple syrup and sugar taking first prize at the official exhibition in producers' display were made by the

Williams Improved Bellows Falls Evaporator

For over 40 years we have been making the BEST. Everybody who has ever used our Evaporator knows its advantages are unequalled. PRICES BELOW OTHERS. A full line of Sugar Makers' Supplies. Send for "valuable information" booklet A.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.

Bellows Falls, Vermont.

STOWE

Miss Viola Kneeland spent Sunday at her home at North Hyde Park.

The check list posted for the election of Nov. 7 contains the names of 591 voters. Mrs. Ward Chaffee was a guest a few days last week of Mrs. Claude Chaffee in Morristown.

Mrs. Elmer Shaw is suffering from a severe sprain of the right wrist, the result of a fall.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burt made an automobile trip last week to Rochester, where they visited friends.

Mrs. Hannah Eddy of Johnson has been a guest the past week at the home of her son, C. F. Eddy.

Mrs. G. W. Chapin of Milton has been spending the past week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Hill.

A. A. Pike and Miss Nellie Sargent were in St. Albans last week Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sidney Pike.

H. H. Downer of rural route 2 has been having a vacation the past week. Substitute Roy Robinson has been taking his place.

Mrs. Edwin Dillingham of Saxtons River has been visiting her father, H. B. Faunce, and other friends in Stowe the past week.

Mrs. D. Hart, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph White, left Friday for her home in Moores Forks, N. Y.

The Ladies' Reading Club met last week for the first time this season. The second meeting was held with Mrs. Flora Cushman Tuesday afternoon.

R. L. Chase of the East Hardwick creamery assisted in making the butter at the Mt. Mansfield creamery last week in the absence of Mr. Metcalf.

Mrs. Lucinda Clark returned last week to her home in West Swazee, N. H., after a short visit with Mrs. Lizzie Robinson and other Stowe friends.

Mrs. Annie Mayo Northrop, who has spent two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mayo, has returned to her home in Washington, D. C.

Read the advertisement of P. D. Pike & Son. Good time to think about those fall and winter garments. They have a nice assortment at reasonable prices.

Mrs. H. E. Jenney, Mrs. E. C. Russell, Miss Ruth Collins, Mrs. D. R. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Marshall and Mrs. Mae Chapin attended the O. E. S. district meeting at Jeffersonville Thursday.

Mrs. W. L. Haines, who passed a week in Stowe, returned to her home in Worcester, Mass., Saturday. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cheney, accompanied her home for a two weeks' visit.

Miss Mildred Smith, Mrs. Harold C. McMahon and son, Carlisle, Mrs. C. L. McMahon, and Mrs. C. O. Burt and daughter, Helen, motored to Burlington last Wednesday to visit Mrs. Fay A. Evans and little son, F. A. Evans, Jr., at the home of Mr. Evans' parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeph Corron of Plattsburgh have spent a few days here with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Myette Curtis, on their wedding trip. Mrs. Curtis is a niece of Mrs. Curtis, was before her marriage on Oct. 18th Miss Della Trembley. Mr. and Mrs. Corron visited Mt. Mansfield and had dinner in camp with Mr. Curtis. They left Thursday to join a large circle of friends and relatives at Mr. Corron's home.

"Hell Hollow" Heavenly

So Says the Bennington Banner, Whose Editor Has Been There

Bennington county has a locality known by the suggestive name of "Hell Hollow." We have heard of "Devil's Gulch" and "Devil's Den" but this is the first time that "Hell Hollow" has been noticed in the state exchanges. Yet the Banner tells of an outing at that place, and makes special mention of the "cooling breezes" that there prevailed. This will be good news to many who have long held the opinion that the breezes from this particular "hollow" were anything but cooling.—Springfield Reporter

The Banner has no idea how "Hell Hollow" got its name, but it is a striking title and is calculated to excite a bit of curiosity. Hell Hollow is one of the most precipitous mountain gorges in Vermont. It is a deep gash cut in the flank of the range by some ancient convulsion of nature. Down the gorge plunges a trout stream, falling some 2000 feet in two miles. So deep and steep is the canon that there are stretches where the sun never shines. On a hot day in summer a visit there is perhaps a reminder of hell—the temperature is so different from what hell is reputed to be. At the foot of the canon is a comfortable camp built by the local section of the Green Mountain club. This camp is open to all who are willing to use it decently. Hell Hollow is well worthy of a visit and especially at this season when the foliage is in its ecstasy of autumn color. It is possible to drive an automobile to within a short walk of the foot of the canon. Leave the old post road between Bennington and Wilmington at the sign of the White Crow Inn in Woodford, four miles east of Bennington, and it is only a little more than a mile from the turn to the entrance to Hell Hollow. The automobile can be run almost to the camp. It is the Bennington entrance to the Long Trail and the gorge is only one of the many points of interest in the immediate vicinity. Bennington county cordially invites auto tourists and others to visit Hell Hollow. It is truly a Heavenly spot.—Bennington Banner

Heh! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch, the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. For eczema, any skin itching. 50c a box.—adv.

WHAT HUGHES WOULD EUROPE'S WAR PROVES
HAVE LEFT UNDONE PROTECTION IS RIGHT

That Is Campaign's True Angle and Not the Trite Question With Which Hecklers Are Nagging the Republican Standard Bearer.

ACHIEVEMENTS ASSURANCE
BLUNDERING IS NO HABIT

Winning Democrats Trying to Run Away From the Record of the Administration and to Inveigle the Voters Down Rhetorical Bypaths, All in the Thinly-Disguised Effort to Change the Subject.

When Mr. Hughes criticizes the record of the Administration the spokesmen of Mr. Wilson cry: "What would you have done?" They forget that it is Mr. Wilson and not Mr. Hughes who is on trial. They forget that four years ago Mr. Wilson criticized Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt throughout the campaign and that Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt defended their respective records, instead of crying, "What would you have done?" They forget these things and they refuse to confess them. They are trying to run away from the record of the Administration and induce the people to follow them down some bypath of rhetorical hypothesis, all in the effort to change the subject.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." When Mr. Hughes was Governor of New York he did not pay political debts by filling the public offices with unfit men. He did not champion certain principles during his campaign and repudiate them after he entered office. As Governor, he did not resort to brave and beautiful words as a substitute for firm and consistent deeds. He was careful in his use of words, but he backed his words with deeds. He did not promise what he could not perform. He did not plaster the people with compliments they did not deserve. He was not a rhetorician, he was not a flatterer, he was not "too proud to fight" for labor or for capital, for the strong or the weak, when the right was on their side.

Mr. Wilson's spokesmen seek to divert attention from the attacks Mr. Hughes is making upon the record of the Administration by asking him, "What would you do?" They are unconsciously helping Mr. Hughes. They are recalling to the memory of the people the record he made throughout his two terms as Governor of New York. It was then that he first said "public office shall not be a private snap under my administration," and made performance square with promise. There is this about Mr. Hughes that makes him so different from Mr. Wilson: "Hughes means what he says." So it is that the campaign is really a contest of character between two men, with sincerity as the differentiating and deciding factor.

FIERY WORDS.

"Direct violations of a nation's sovereignty cannot await vindication in suits for damage. The nation which violates those essential rights must be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance."—From Woodrow Wilson's Speech Accepting the Democratic Nomination For Presidency.

BUT—The American flag is still unsaluted at Vera Cruz.

Villa is still uncaptured and unpunished. Carranza still slaps the United States.

There still has been no accounting for American lives and property destroyed in Mexico.

The whole question of reparation for invasion of American rights by various warring nations is still sleeping in a pigeonhole.

AND—

All the "direct challenge and resistance" noticeable to the average American is included in a series of notes said to possess high literary quality, if nothing else in particular.

Wabbling Woodrow.

Opportunism has claims that every statesman must respect. But never has there been an opportunist in the White House of greater willingness to change than the present incumbent. The country feared it had placed power in the hands of a doctrinaire schoolmaster incapable of bending. It finds that it has a man of remarkable plasticity of judgment, who one moment stands for states' rights and the next for nationalism, who one day is a pacifist, and the next is out-shouting Col. Roosevelt for arms and ships, who one week is for a barren neutrality and the next for war in behalf of general righteousness, who one night is for collective wage bargaining and arbitration of industrial disputes and the next is waving the flag of decreasing wages up or down as the votes of the larger number can be controlled.—New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

Gen. Pershing's army continues in fine fettle. "Fit for a fight or a frolic." To its credit let it be said it went as far as politics permitted.

Pay for this paper NOW!

Elihu Root Shows That the Republican Party's Cardinal Principle Has Won the Only Decisive Battle of the Contest.

WE PROSPER BECAUSE THE
HOME MARKET IS OUR OWN

When Peace Comes and Foreign Commercial Confederations Look Hungrily Toward America, We Shall Deserve What Happens to Us If Provision Is Not Made Against Disaster by a Tariff Quite Different From the Underwood Folly.

There is one particular subject with which the United States must deal in order to meet the revision in production and trade which will accompany the close of the great war. That is the Tariff. I think there is very general agreement upon that. When the demand for supplies to the armies in the field has ended great numbers of men will return to productive employment in Europe and great numbers of operatives will be thrown out of employment here and will have to find other work. Europe will have little money and be heavily in debt. She will be under strong compulsion to pay her debts by making and selling goods. She will be on a basis of strict economy and high organization and she can make and sell cheaply. The United States will have an abundance of money and vast purchasing power. Our market has always been attractive to European producers. It will be far more attractive after the war. It is highly probable that even England will resort to a protective tariff, so that our production will meet protective barriers in all foreign markets. What are we going to do then? We must do something. We must protect ourselves or we shall become the dumping ground of the world and our workmen will beg in the streets.

Even the Democrats have seen that something must be done, for they have provided a tariff board to ascertain and report the true facts to which a tariff law is to be applied. In Mr. Taft's Administration the Republicans provided for a tariff board to report to the President and it was appointed and doing excellent work. When the Democratic House elected in 1910 came in they starved it out of existence by refusing appropriations. In the last session of the 61st Congress the Republicans passed through both Houses a new bill for a tariff board to report to Congress.

There were some slight differences of detail in the two Houses, which were agreed upon in conference, but the Democrats filibustered against the final conference report and so killed the bill. So the tariff board was dead—slain by the Democratic party. It has now been resurrected by that party because they see that something must be done about the tariff when the war closes. Now, we can all understand that if the country wants a tariff for revenue only they may put the making of it in the hands of the Democratic party. But can any sane man contemplate that party making a protective tariff? In the first place they can't do it honestly. They don't believe in it. They were born and bred in a different faith. They have been crying so long that protection is an abuse of power and an abomination that they can't reconcile themselves to a protective tariff, and they regard the Underwood tariff as a model. That is what we are to have if the Democrats go back—the Underwood tariff still, with perhaps here and there a slight modification regarding dye stuffs and some other articles which can be shown to gentlemen from Missouri and elsewhere. Well, if there ever was a clumsy, ill conceived, mislaid law, it is the tariff which bears Mr. Underwood's name. We had already discovered what its effect was when the war in Europe began.

Many mills and factories were closed or running but a part of the time. Great numbers of laborers were thrown out of employment, and the market for American products was still further reduced by the destruction of their purchasing power. Enterprise halted, discouraged and apprehensive of the future. New enterprises were no longer attempted. Old plants were no longer enlarged. The Underwood tariff had already failed when the war in Europe began. That war furnished and continues to furnish to American production the most absolute protection because it has to so great a degree stopped production in Europe. So long as the war lasts our producers have practically no competition in our home market, for Europe does not make the goods to sell here. At the same time, while the war lasts our producers have an enormous market in Europe for the things that Europe can't produce in sufficient quantities. When the war is over that condition will cease, and we shall deserve what happens to us if we do not provide against that time by a tariff quite different from the Underwood tariff and made by men who do not consider a tariff for revenue only an article of religious faith.—From the Speech of Elihu Root Delivered at Carnegie Hall, New York City, October 5, 1916.

TAMPICO SCUTTLE
A CRAVEN AFFAIR,
SAYS ROOSEVELT

Constituted So Grave an Offense Against the Nation's Honor and Duty That the Man Responsible Should Be Removed From Office.

WILSON CANNOT SHIELD
HIMSELF BEHIND DANIELS

Authentic Proof That Americans in Peril Were Deserted by Their Own Government Against the Protest of the Senior Naval Officer Present Most Pusillanimous Episode in the Naval Annals of Our Country.

Theodore Roosevelt in a letter to Henry Reuter, the naval critic, criticizes President Wilson and Secretary Daniels in connection with the Tampico affair, when the American warships were withdrawn by order of the Administration. The colonel says:

"You have presented authentic proof of how the Americans in peril at Tampico were deserted by their own government against the protest of the senior American naval officer present. You have shown that the government at Washington had full knowledge of the danger of the situation through telegrams from Admiral Mayo sent by wireless to the navy department on April 11, 12 and 13. You also give the telegram of Mr. Daniels of April 20 directing the admiral to proceed to Vera Cruz.

Mayo Feared Loss of Life. "You have shown that Admiral Mayo made an emphatic protest to the navy department, stating that he feared the result of the squadron's leaving would be the loss of American lives and property. You also quote the telegrams sent by Admiral Mayo the following day, containing the protest of the American consul, Mr. Miller, and requesting authority to remain at Tampico. You have shown that, nevertheless, the navy department on the 21st confirmed its previous orders and directed the ships to leave at once.

"You have shown that the admiral put out into the ocean eight miles distant, but received a protest from Consul Miller reiterating his demand for protection. You then quote the telegrams and signals of Admiral Mayo, who, in spite of his orders, nobly refused to run from the post of duty while the lives of American men, women and children were in danger."

Can't Hide Behind Daniels. Of the President and Secretary Daniels the colonel writes:

"President Wilson cannot shield himself behind Mr. Daniels, for Mr. Daniels could do nothing that the president could do not order or sanction. When Mr. Daniels' actions have been brought to the attention of Mr. Wilson, and are not repudiated by him, they become Mr. Wilson's; and Mr. Wilson is fully and completely responsible for Mr. Daniels, for all that he has done and left undone.

"The proof is absolute that when Admiral Mayo was at Tampico he had received full knowledge of the rioting and of the imminent danger to American lives; but that, nevertheless, he steamed away into the ocean, and that the Americans were rescued by German and British ships. This action constituted so grave an offense from the standpoint of national duty and self-respect, that any man responsible for it should be at once taken out of office.

Facts Made Public in U. S.

"Shortly thereafter the facts were made public in the United States. If Admiral Mayo had been responsible and had not acted under orders, then the only proper course for Secretary Daniels would have been to order his instant court-martial, and in such case the failure to do so would have shifted the blame at once from the shoulders of Admiral Mayo to the shoulders of superiors, President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

"Therefore, even if these telegrams did not exist, even if there had been no such orders, or those actually issued by the secretary of the navy to Admiral Mayo, nevertheless his superiors, Secretary Daniels and President Wilson, would both have become fully responsible for the guilty transaction by their acquiescence therein. They cannot, as they have sought to do, shift the blame to the shoulders of the admiral."

The Soldier Vote.

A significant feature following the Maine election was the nature of the soldier vote.

It is reported that one Maine battalion hiked sixty miles in two days for the purpose of exercising the franchise.

And we know how they voted!

Latin politeness is proverbial, but aren't these Mexican commissioners exceeding the limit when they persist in likening Woodrow Wilson to Venustiano Carranza?

Josephus Daniels might have made a passable secretary of the Salvation Army, but it was pretty rough to impose him on Uncle Sam's fighting navy.

YOUNG WOMEN
MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEIG, 523 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs help, advise her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

Christian Science

(Editorial in Greensboro (N. C.) News.) Is there a man living who is interested in things spiritual, ethics, the effect of intellectual development upon faith in the creeds of the orthodox, who has not wished that he might take up the Bible, or at least the New Testament, as a book fresh from the press? What would not one give to read the story of the Christ with mind mature but wholly free from knowledge of creed and controversy, of debate and dogma? All of us have had teaching and preaching, some of it leading, much of it misleading. While it is impossible to make the narrative of Christianity as a tale that is untold, one may by an effort of the will banish prejudice and preconceived ideas, and read with a determination to let the doctrines of the twentieth century influence one not at all,—to be his own interpreter of Scripture.

Therefore let us take our Testament in hand as a new book,—and preferably The Twentieth Century New Testament. This edition is one prepared by and for the orthodox, and is simply the Testament expressed in the simple diction of the day. It is indented, after the fashion of modern text books, with marginal notes setting forth the subjects of the paragraphs. Nothing is omitted, nothing added on; sincere Calvinists, Baptists, or Methodists may read with us and experience no shock to the stability of their creed, for to many it is a familiar volume. But to us it seems they study it with senses drugged or deadened by the theology imbibed steadily since childhood.

Now turn to the gospels. Almost every page has in the marginal index, "The cure of." Sometimes these words occur three times upon one page. One would almost fancy Christ came into the world to heal the body, losing sight of his great spiritual mission. This is not a Christian Science article, nor is the writer a Christian Scientist; but surely the mind, when freed from previous doctrine, will admit that physical healing was a large part of the work of the compassionate Lord. Today, as nineteen hundred years ago, mankind groans under bodily infirmities and seeks after every eminent physician, any marvelous medicine. Our Christian Science friends have got hold of a great truth, and with it have drawn away thousands from the evangelical fold. For Christ did not claim to be a merely earthly healer; he gave to his disciples the same power he possessed, even to the raising of the dead, and declared his followers should do all that he did, and more.

It will not do to say the times have changed; a world religion must be true yesterday, today and forever. It is the belief of many that we are on the verge of a spiritual awakening; that we are living very close to the time of revelation; that the unseen world is ready to open its gates to the sincere seeker after truth; that closer, more honest study of the Bible will set light to our feet, and that we may find the way. If this be true, and deaf, dumb, and blind we stumble on, what wonder that the angels weep.

Bryan reiterates that he is out for Wilson. "Hark from the tomb a doleful sound."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The stopping of Governor Hughes' auto by a Canadian soldier will not matter, inasmuch as the band wagon's progress is not to be interrupted.

Democrats who harbored hopes that Josephus would catch the virus from the Bryan and Garrison resignations are still nursing their disappointment. Nothing remains for them but to resign to a realization that Josephus will not resign.

"Inadequate" aptly characterizes the Wilson administration, but almost any synonym of unsatisfactory will do.